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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY	Hungary	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Urban Area Information on Szeged	DATE DISTR.	10 January 1957
		NO. PAGES	23
		REQUIREMENT NO.	
DATE OF INFO.		REFERENCES	25X1
PLACE & DATE ACQ.			

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Attached to the report is an overlay on a Szeged city plan.

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REPORT

COUNTRY Hungary

DATE DISTR. 13 Nov. 1956

SUBJECT Urban Area Information on Szeged

NO. OF PAGES 21

DATE OF INFORMATION

REFERENCES:

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Urban Area Information on Szeged

Reference is made to Enclosure A which is an overlay of a non-standard city plan of SZEGED, scale 1:10,000 [redacted]
Numbers in parentheses refer to numbers on the overlay.

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- (1) Public telephone booth. Measured about 1 x 1 x 2.20 meters, metal frame with glass panes, painted yellow. Contained one automatic coin telephone, usable for local calls only at a cost of 40 filler; two 20-filler coins were necessary to operate the telephone. It was located on the west side of Vásárhelyi Sugárút, in front of the house numbered 131.
 - (2) Post office. A one-story brick building measuring about 6 x 6 x 3 meters, with a tiled gable roof. Only one employee worked in this small post office which had letter and package drops. It also had facilities for placing long-distance telephone calls, although no telephone exchange or telegraph office was located here.
 - (3) Textile Industrial Technical School (Textil Ipari Technikum). Built during 1951, [redacted] this installation was originally intended for the Hungarian Defense Ministry and was to have become an AVH caserne. [redacted] it was common knowledge among workers during the installation's construction that it was to be a military installation. AVH officers in blue uniforms were seen inspecting the construction work in 1951. After the completion of this installation in the fall of 1951, the Traffic University (Közlekedési Egyetem) moved in and began operation. This institution, newly established, and the only one of its kind in Hungary, was moved to SZOLNOK (H4710, E2011) in the spring of 1952. The installation then became a girls' dormitory for the Textile Industrial Technical School, which at that time was located downtown near Szeged University. During the summer of 1953 there was some remodelling as large-size class rooms were made, garages turned into workshops, etc. In the fall of 1953, the Textile Industrial Technical School moved in. Reference is made to Figure 1 on page 20, [redacted] sketch of this school. The legend to this sketch follows. Numbers in brackets refer to numbers on the sketch.
- [1] Vásárhelyi Sugárút. A thoroughfare approximately 30 meters wide, with a concrete surfaced road about 8 meters wide; there were drainage ditches and brick sidewalks on each side. One lane of the road was a single-track streetcar line with an overhead power line.
- [2] Gate. One large two-winged gate for vehicles and a small gate for pedestrians, constructed of wire mesh on steel frames. The vehicle gate was always closed.

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- 3 Gate house. A small one-story building measuring about 4 x 4 x 3 meters, with a flat concrete roof. The building was equipped with an iron bed, table, chair, stove, and a telephone. During week days guards were posted here from 0700 to 2200 hours.
- 4 Fence. Wire mesh supported by reinforced-concrete poles about 2.20 meters high and 20 x 20 cm. thick. The top sections of these poles curved inwards and were topped with three or four strands of barbed wire.
- 5 Building. A one-story building measuring about 4 x 4 x 3 meters with a flat concrete roof, one door, and one window.
- 6 Building. A three-story brick building with a basement, reinforced-concrete foundation, and a flat concrete roof covered with tar paper. Shape was as shown, measuring about 80 x 12 x 16 to 18 meters. A corridor, about 1.30 to 1.40 meters wide, ran the length of the building. The north wing housed the kitchen, dining room, and class rooms. The south wing was the girls' dormitory. There was one main entrance, a two-winged, glass-paned, wooden-frame door located in the center of the west side of the building. There was a small door located at the north end, another at the south. There were three stairways, one main staircase in the center, and a smaller one at each end of the building.
- 7 Gymnasium. A brick structure measuring about 35 x 20 x 8 to 9 meters, with a flat concrete roof. It was constructed in 1953-54 as an addition to the rear of the building of Point (6). The only entrance was through the west end of the main building. It contained a basketball court, shower and dressing rooms. Its windows were very large.
- 8 Warehouse. A one-story brick structure with a low pitched gable roof. The building measured about 15 x 3 to 3.5 x 3 meters. There was one door on the west end, and perhaps another on the east.
- 9 Pumphouse. A one-story brick building with a low pitched gable roof. The building measured about 3 x 3 x 3 meters. It housed an electrically operated pump which supplied the installation's required water pressure. Water was obtained from a public artesian well, located some 200 meters east of the building. It was potable and plentiful.
- 10 Ammunition dump. A brick structure with a gable roof covered with red tile. The structure measured about 8 x 8 x 3, or 7 x 5 x 3 meters. An earth dike about 5 meters high surrounded the building. It was about 4 meters wide at the base, narrower at the top. The building was set about 1 to 1½ meters down into the ground; total height from the base of the foundation was

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about 3 meters. A wooden-frame door of regular size was located on the east side. This ammo dump had never been used.

(11) Building. A one-story brick structure measuring about 12 x 12 x 3.5 meters, with a flat concrete roof. The building contained three offices for the workshops of Point (12) and had two entrances, one on the west and one on the north side. A door connected it to the workshop or garage building, Point (12).

(12) Workshops or garages. A reinforced-concrete frame structure. Its walls were filled in with red brick. It had a flat concrete roof, a concrete floor, and measured about 45 to 50 x 12 x 5 meters. Two-winged wooden, glass-paned doors extended along the entire west side. Wearing machines were possibly installed in this building.

Refer back to Enclosure A.

- (4) Post Office. A small local post office located in a one-story corner building at the western end of 10th Street. The building also housed private apartments. Facilities were the same as for the post office, Point (2).
- (5) Lippai lumberyard (Lippai Fateslep). This yard measured about 150 meters east-west by 250 meters north-south. It produced boards, poles, laths, etc. Raw lumber was brought down the Tisza River, or by railroad, from the north. Logs which had been floated down the river were brought into the yard through a system of team lines, which individually were about 75 or 98 cm wide and criss-crossed the entire yard. Logs were pulled from the river by a steel cable connected to an electric motor. There were at least 60 employees at the lumberyard. Finished products were transported from the yard by rail almost daily. A railroad siding lay along the south side of the yard, which was connected by European-standard-gauge railroad tracks to the SZEGED streetcar line system. An electric locomotive of about 120 HP pulled cars to and from the main SZEGED railroad yards. The lumber yard entrance located on Felső Tiszapart was on the same side of the yard as the railroad siding. Generally known as "Lippai Fateslep", the yard was state-owned but sources did not know its new name, if any.
- (6) Lime-burning installation (Mézzárd). This was a lime kiln with a brick smoke stack about 20 meters high and about 6 or 7 meters in diameter. Entrance was on Felső Tiszapart.
- (7) Southern Hungarian Shoe Factory (Déli Magyarországi Cipőgyár). An "L" shaped two-story brick building with a tiled gable roof. The building extended along the north side of Romai Körút, along the west side of Névtelen utca, and the east side of Szílleri Sugárút. The Romai Körút side of the building was about 50 meters long, that along Szílleri Sugárút, about 100 meters long. Employees worked in two shifts, 0600 to 1400 and 1400 to 2200 hours, six days a week, for a total of 48

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working hours. The total number of employees was estimated at 400, a large percentage of which were women. Boots and men's and women's shoes were produced here. There were two entrances, one in the center of the side facing Romai Körút, another on Szilleri Sugárút. There was also a loading point, a garage door, on Névtelen utca. Shops, showers, dressing rooms, and a high-voltage transformer were located in the basement.

- (8) Police station. Station on the corner on the north side of Romai Körút, between Névtelen utca and Rónay utca, occupied two rooms of the first floor of a two-story apartment building. Approximately five steps led up to the entrance from the street. A sergeant and about 10 policemen were assigned here. Police registration of the populace was accomplished here. Responsible patrol area of the station was the Felsőváros district.
- (9) Postal Cultural Center (Postai Kultur Ütőtere). Remodelled in 1954 from a bowling alley, it had a seating capacity of about 200 in a large room with a small stage. Movies were shown three times weekly at standard admission prices. Portable wooden chairs, bound together in rows, were removed for dances. From time-to-time, stage shows presented by the Szeged National Theater and the Széma Theater were featured.
- (10) Post office. Facilities same as those described for Point (2). It was a one-room office measuring 6 x 4 meters on the first floor of a two-story apartment building at the corner of Szent Miklós utca and Vásárhelyi Sugárút. The entrance was on the corner. A mail box was located on the outside. Three people worked in this post office.
- (11) Cultural Hall of the Felcsútianska Dísz Kulturterem (Felcsútianska DKSZ Kulturterem). This was a large, one-story brick building with many rooms, including one measuring about 20-25 x 10-12 meters with a stage where dances and celebrations took place. There were also game rooms. Military induction ceremonies were held here every year. The building, located at Munkacsy utca #6, extended eastward to Fejér utca. "U"-shaped, its arms measured about 40 meters long and its center section about 30.
- (12) Bread bakery. [redacted] three ovens here, heated by liquid gas. There were 10 or 12 employees. The bakery supplied Algyó Airfield and other unspecified military installations.
- (13) Salt warehouse. A low building with a high-pitched, tiled gable roof. Its entrance was on Felcsút Sugárút.
- (14) PICK Salami Factory. A two-story brick building adjacent to the warehouse, Point (15), the most famous salami factory in Hungary. There were rumors of renovations and extensions, but sources knew only that a new drier had been installed. No external construction was observed. Slaughtering was not done here. Finished products were removed by truck.

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- (15) River police station. It was located in the basement of an apartment house on the corner of Szatalin Korut and Felső Tiszapart. The total force was about 10 men. Three motor boats were available.
- (16) Communist Party building. It housed the city and district Party headquarters, also an AVH guard station. It housed the county Party headquarters until 1954. A three-story plastered building, it was the only building in the area that was painted white. One AVH armed guard was on duty at all times. Special documentation, type unknown, was required for entry. An attached small garage with parking space for three cars had its entrance directly on the street. County Party headquarters moved to Hodmezovásárhely (N 4625, E 2020) during 1954 when the county seat was shifted there from Szeged.
- (17) Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society (Magyar Szovjet Társaság, MSZT). A large three-story brick building with a tiled gable roof, it contained a large hall measuring about 30 x 15 x 8 meters, equipped with a balcony and portable stage. This hall had the largest and most attractive dance floor in Szeged, was also used for meetings and stage shows. The building formerly belonged to the Craftsmen's Association #45 (Ipartestület).
- (18) Public telephone booth. Same as Point (1), it was located on the north corner of Szatalin Korut and Kossuth Lajos Sugárut.
- (19) Postal directory. It was a three-story brick building measuring about 30 x 12 x 12 meters, with a tiled gable roof. There were single-story wings on the south, west, and north sides. [redacted] this was the postal directory for southern Hungary. Gyula MÁRT was its deputy chief and that Richard ARNOLD a postal engineer, was employed in this building.
- (20) Fire department (Tűzoltó Laktaña). It also served as a first-aid station. It was the only public fire department in Szeged and also served neighboring small towns. There were, however, small fire stations in almost every large plant and factory. Reference is made to Figure 2 on page 21, [redacted] sketch of the fire department. Following is the legend to this sketch. Numbers in brackets refer to numbers on the sketch.
- [1] and [2] Fire-department caserne. One two-story building with beds for firemen on duty. The department maintained a two-lane bowling alley in the basement beneath Point [2].
- [3] Fire-truck garages (Keszenleti Szertar). Six to eight vehicles were maintained in this one-story building. One was a personnel carrier for 20-25 persons, another was a gasoline truck which hauled water. Two of the vehicles were ladder-trucks, one automatic, the other operated manually. There were also about three fire trucks equipped with hoses and automatic pumps.

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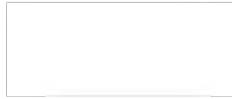
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(4) Yard. Lined with cobblestones.

(5) Ambulance garage. A one-story building housing 10 to 12 ambulances varying in size with capacities from 2 to 12 stretchers. Makes were Canadian Ford, Csepel, and Skoda.

(6) First-Aid Station (Mentő Allomás). An alert squad was on duty at all times in this one-story building. It was mainly made up of senior medical students. Two nurses, usually male, were also in the squad.

(7) Gate. Located on the northwest side of Szilagyi utca, it gave access to the first aid station and ambulance garages.

(8) Fire-department office building. About 80 men were on duty in this two-story building at all times.

(9) Main entrance. Located on the west side of Kossuth Lajos Sugárút. Refer back to Enclosure A.

(21) Iron and Metallurgical Cooperative (Vas és Fémpari Szövetkezet). A one-story brick building, its main entrance was on Lechner Tér. About 40 employees operating six or seven small lathes produced gas and oil lamps, and model aircraft engines. This co-op was formerly the Hodács Lamp Factory (Hodács Lámpagyár).

(22) MURKA Machine Repair Shop (MURKA Gépjávitó Műhely). This shop was part of the co-op described in Point (21). Many kinds of pliers were produced here for the armed services. Sources did not know for what purpose about 20 lathes were being used.

(23) Public telephone booth. Same as booth, Point (1), it was located on the south side of Kossuth Lajos Sugárút opposite the entrance gate to the AVH caserne, Point (48).

(24) Brewery. About 50 people were employed here; it was the former "Dreher" brewery. Beer was delivered by five horse-drawn vehicles and two trucks.

(25) Southern Hungarian Power Supply's Electric Consumption Meter Inspection and Transformer Repair Shop (Délmagyarországi Áramszolgáltató Vállalat Nérc Hitelesítés és Távf. Javítás Üzem - DAV). A complex of many one-story buildings, this installation serviced all of Szeged, repairing and maintaining power lines, transformers, fuses, etc. [redacted]
about 120 people worked here, 20 of whom were women.

(26) Gas Works and Thermal Power Plant.^{1.}

(27) Cold-storage plant (Hűtő Ház). Formerly known as the National Co-operative Cold Storage Plant, it also housed a brush factory which employed mostly women. No further information.

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(28) Clothing factory. A complex of buildings which formerly housed a tobacco factory that was moved in 1948. Most buildings were three stories high. Approximately 1,200 employees, of whom at least 80 per cent were women, worked here in two shifts, from 0600 to 1400 and from 1400 to 2200 hours. Principal products were uniforms of military clothing, although some civilian clothing such as shirts and raincoats were also manufactured.

(28a) National Pharmaceutical Enterprise (Gyógyszerüzem és Gyógyszáti Vállalat). A new three-story building on the northwest side of Szeged Enjos Sugárút, it was illuminated at night. No trading information.

(29) Brickyard. This installation has been idle for years.

(30) Szeged Canning Factory (Szegedi Műzeli Gyár).²

(31) Szeged Rókus railroad station. The center part of the station building was a three-story brick structure, measuring about 60 by 25 meters, with a tiled gable roof. The wings were two stories high. The waiting room contained a library, ticket and baggage office, a barber shop, tobacco and candy stores, and a snack bar. Five or six one-story warehouses, two with loading ramps, were in the immediate area. Each ramp was about 80 meters long. Approximately nine European-standard-gauge tracks passed through this station, two for passenger trains. The others connected the loading ramps and a livestock yard. This station was located on the Kecskeméti and Békéscsaba (N 4639, E 2105) line which handled foodstuffs for the Szeged Canning Factory, Point (30), and coal for the Szeged Thermal Power Plant and Gas Works, Point (26). Some 4000 new milk cars at this station. Traffic amounted to about 10 passenger and 4 freight trains daily. Traffic was much lighter than before World War II as trains no longer operated to and from Yugoslavia.

(32) Jute Spinning and Textile Weaving factory (Jutafabrik és Szövőgyár). Formerly known as the British-Hungarian Jute Spinning and Textile Weaving Factory, it is one of the oldest factories in Hungary. It was very dirty and dusty.

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(33) Szeged Pig Patterning Farm (Szegedi Sertés Hizálás). [redacted] there were from 6,000 to 8,000 pigs at this farm, which consisted of an office building, two warehouses, a feed grinding building, and a workshop containing two lathes and other tools.

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(34) Plywood factory (Falemez Gyár). This, the only plywood factory in Szeged, was supposed to begin production of a completely new material, similar to bakelite, by the end of 1954. This factory was then to have become the only one of its kind in Hungary. Previously there had been some new construction and a steam boiler had been installed. The chief engineer of the new production effort was István BARABÁS,

[redacted]

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- (35) Brickyard. It had a brick smokestack 50 meters high.
- (36) Brickyard. [redacted] this was a part of the 1st brickyard, Point (35). 25X1
- (37) Air Police Patrol (Civil Air Patrol - see footnote 1st). About 10 to 15 policemen were stationed at Szeged Airfield to enforce airfield and flying regulations.
- (38) Police study class (Rendőr Tanézettség). About 150 men took regular routine police training here. It was much like a barracks.
- (39) Szeged Airfield.³
- (40) Textile Combine (Textil Kombinat). This installation had been built since World War II. A special power line connected it to the Szeged Thermal Power Plant⁴, which was also connected to the 1st transformer station in Szeged. Products were unknown to us. This factory was supposedly equipped with an automatic fire-extinguishing system. Reference is made to Figure 3 on page 1.1. [redacted] sketch of the Textile Combine. Following is the legend to that sketch. Numbers in brackets refer to numbers on the sketch.
- [1] Garage building. A one-story, concrete frame structure with a flat concrete roof and concrete floors. The building measured about 16 by 6-8 by 3-5-4 meters. It was one large room with about six double-winged doors which were large enough to accommodate busses.
- [2] Pump house. A one-story building, measuring about 5 x 5 x 3 meters, with a flat concrete roof, housing water pumps.
- [3] Water tower. A reinforced-concrete structure supported by three concrete legs with a stairway in the middle uniting up to the tank proper. Over-all height was about 40 meters, while the tank itself was about 6 meters high and 8 meters in diameter. There was a lightning rod on top. This water tower served only the Combine installation. [redacted] its delivered water pressure to be "about 4 times atmospheric pressure". Water was probably obtained from a nearby artesian well.
- [4] Fence. A wire mesh fence supported by reinforced-concrete poles topped by barbed wire, it surrounded the entire installation.
- [5] Transformer shack.¹
- [6] Workshop, repairshop, and laboratory building. Measuring about 90 x 20 to 30 x 6 meters, this building was divided into two sections. The southern part was two stories high with offices on the upper floor. The ground floor was the laboratory, where testing of materials was conducted. The northern part of the

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building was occupied by workshops and repairshops equipped with lathes, saws, and machines for gear bobbing, cutting, planing, and drilling. This whole section was interlaced with small offices, doors, and hallways.

- 17 Weaving room (Fonöterem). Measuring about 100 x 60 x 6 meters, this large hall's ceiling was supported by a large number of reinforced-concrete columns about 30 cm square in thickness. In this room there were about four different types of weaving machines, all having USSR inscriptions. This section contained about 150 weaving machines and employed about 40 women. Its roof was flat and partially covered with glass bricks.
- 18 Carding room. (Kaxtoló). Measuring about 100 x 20 x 6 meters, it was divided into many smaller rooms, equipped with carding-machines, which were directly connected to the loading ramp and railroad siding, Point (10). Raw materials packaged in one-square-meter boxes were delivered here by mail.
- 19 Storage place. Measuring about 80 x 30 x 6 meters, it was divided into individual storage rooms. However, operating machinery may have been located in its southern part. Both raw materials and finished products were stored here. There were many entrances on all sides.
- 10 Railroad siding. This siding was connected to the Szeged streetcar line system by a standard-European-gauge rail line. Railroad cars were normally brought back and forth from the Szeged Freight Railroad Station by a streetcar locomotive powered by a 120-horse-power electric motor.
- 11 Main gate. A two-winged, iron bar gate about six meters wide and two meters high, it was kept open most of the time. There was also a small pedestrian entrance.
- 12 Tolbuchin Sugárút. Formerly Kálvária utca.
- 13 Gate house. A single-story building measuring about 4 x 4 x 3 meters with a flat concrete roof. There was one man on duty here at all times.
- 14 Gate. An iron bar gate which blocked the railroad siding, it was only unlocked for rail traffic.
- 15 Yard.
- 16 Entrance. A steel-framed door with glass panes, used by most employees.

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- 17 Bicycle parking shack. A concrete, roofed, parking stand for about 200 bicycles.
- 18 Small gate. A small iron gate for pedestrians and bicycle riders.
- 19 Plant cafeteria. A dining room measuring about 18 x 10 meters.
- 20 Kitchen. For the plant cafeteria.
- 21 Gym. A large room measuring about 30 x 20 x 6 meters, it was also used as a theater. This gym was equipped with a basketball court and other equipment. Dances were also held here occasionally. The second floor of this building housed offices and a studio which had a microphone for the public-address system which operated throughout the plant. This second floor could only be reached through a stairway inside the gym.
- 22 Ventilation room. A large room measuring about 22 x 15 x 6 meters, its entrance was from the hallway, Point (23). The steel door here led to a long corridor, on the walls of which were many fuse boxes. Inside the room there were two large ventilators, each powered by an electric motor of about 600 horse-power. The ventilators were directly connected to plant machinery to remove dust.
- 23 Hallway. A hallway, two to three meters wide and about three meters high, led from one end of the building to the other. The floor was concrete and its walls were decorated with pictures. This corridor was lined with doors on both sides, the doors on the north were metal whereas on the south they were wooden with the exception of the ventilation room door.
- 24, 25, and 26 Washrooms.
- 27 Driveway. Concrete, with a flower bed in the center.
- 28 Main entrance. Double doors made of metal frames with glass panes.
- 29 Small snack bar.
- 30 DISZ office. The office measured about 4 x 5 x 3.5 meters, there was one employee here, the DISZ secretary.
- 31 Office. No information.
- 32 Hallway. Employees' time clocks were located in this hallway, which had a stairway leading to the second floor, where several offices were located.

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B3 Entrance. All visitors had to report here for entrance passes.

B4, B5, B6, and B7 Offices. No information.

Refer back to Enclosure A

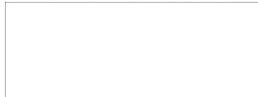
- (41) Southern Hungarian Warehouse (Dalmagyarárszagi Raktár). Of concrete construction with a flat roof, it measured about 30 x 15 x 15 meters with many small windows about 50 cm. square. There was a loading ramp and a railroad siding connected to the streetcar line.
- (42) The Szeged Iron Foundry (Szegedi Vasontöde). Re-equipped in about 1949, it was formerly a small privately-owned foundry. Raw metal blocks for electric motors, and metal housings for electric oil switches were being cast for KISS Motors and Machine Manufacturing (KISS Motor és Gépgyár) and Ganz Electrical Manufacturing, BUDAPEST (Ganz Villamos Gyár BUDAPEST). Finished products were transported to BUDAPEST daily by air. There were about 40 employees, which included about 15 office employees, at this plant. Imre Kiss, about 24 years of age, an ardent communist, and a 1951 graduate of the Szeged Technical High School, was believed to be the chief engineer. Imre Kiss was not an engineer although he occupied this position with a monthly salary of 2,600 forints. He was about 180 cm tall, of medium build, weighed about 80 kg, had black hair, bluish-gray eyes, and looked rough. He was the CP secretary in school, did not serve in the armed forces, was married and had two children.
- (43) Szeged Knife Factory (Szegedi Kés Gyár). A complex of two or three two-story buildings, it produced knives, scissors, and other small articles. It employed about 200 people, of whom about 40 were technical draftsmen and office employees.
- (44) Motor Vehicle Caserne (Gépkocsizó Laktanya). Formerly the Russar Laktanya.⁵
- (45) Szikra Match Factory (Szikra Gyújtó Gyár). It consisted of one four-story brick building with a low-pitched, gable roof, and a few smaller buildings. The large building measured about 80 x 30 x 15 meters and faced on Pozsonyi utca. There were about three entrances, one was in the center of the block at Csemegi utca; the other two were on Bakai utca, one on the eastern end and the other on the western end of the block. Only the one on the western end was always in use. From 500 to 600 employees, 70 percent of whom were women, worked here in three eight-hour shifts, six days a week.
- (46) Csillag Prison (Csillag Börtön). One of the largest prisons in Hungary, it was surrounded by a wall, four meters high, topped with electrically charged barbed wire.
- (47) Petőfi Caserne (Petőfi Laktanya). Formerly the 42-es Horthy Miklós Caserne.⁵

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- (48) AVH Caserne.⁶
- (49) Szeged District Police Station (Szeged Rendőr Kapitányság). This was a six-story brick building with a tiled gable roof, built about 1942. The top floor was taken up by a preliminary detention jail-house. (Visszaláti Börtön). This building measured about 50 meters long along the street. There was also a police gym in the yard. There were two entrances for vehicles and one entrance in the center for pedestrians.
- (50) Smithy. About 10 employees produced flat beds for horse-drawn vehicles and springs for automobiles.
- (51) Hungarian Railroad Szeged Business Directorate (MÁV Szegedi Üzlet Igazgatósága, MÁV). A four-story brick building with tiled gable roof, it faced on Kossuth Lajos Sugárút. The following departments were located here: Political Department (Politikai Osztály); Construction Department (Építési Osztály); Traffic Department (Végelmi Osztály); Telecommunication and Safety Equipment Department (Távközlő és Biztosító Berendezés Osztály); Personnel and Labor Department (Személyzeti és Munkaadó Osztály); and the Fare and Discount Department (Menetdíj és Kedvezmény Osztály). There was running water in this building and it also had central heating.
- (52) Petőfi Sports Club. This sports club had a soccer team, swimming team, water-ball team, athletics, ping-pong, bowling, etc. It was the second or third largest sports club in Szeged.
- (53) Court-House (Törvényszék). A four-story building with a tiled gable roof, it measured about 50 x 50 x 15 meters. [redacted] The Szeged District Court (Szeged Járásbíróság) was located here, plus a few other agencies or courts. There was also a preliminary detention jail-house on the top floor. The main entrance to this court house was on Szécsényi Tér.
- (54) DISZ Szeged City and District Organization (DISZ Szeged Városi és Járás Szervezete). A three-story building measuring about 15 x 10 x 15 meters, it was formerly an apartment house. It faced on Deák Ferenc utca (formerly Horthy Miklós utca).
- (55) Szeged Port Facilities (Rak Part). Sand, coal, wood, etc. were unloaded here, although there was no unloading equipment. There were a few river passenger boats during the summer. One boat ran between Szeged and Csongrád (N 46-42, E 20-10), arriving at Szeged at 0900 hours and leaving for Csongrád at 1430 hours. The river police had their boats parked along the north shore of this port. There was also a winter harbor and ship-repair works located four to five kilometers north of Szeged.

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- (56) Police sports club. It occupied the first floor of a three-story building, which was formerly a restaurant.
- (57) Main Post Office (Fő Posta). Known as Post Office #1, it was a four-story brick building measuring 35 x 25 x 18 meters. It was the tallest building in this neighborhood, with its main entrance on the Széchenyi Ter. The fourth floor of this building was constructed or added during 1953. There were public telephone booths in the hall near the main entrance, for both local and long distance calls. Unidentified offices were also located on the first floor. The first floor was divided into three main departments:
- About six windows on the left side of the main entrance (the northern side) took care of the following: postage stamps; mailing of registered, express, and regular mail, but no packages; placing long-distance telephone calls; telegrams; etc.
 - About six windows on the right side of the main entrance (the southern side) handled the following: postal money orders; postal savings accounts; postal checks; gasoline coupons; etc.
 - A second entrance on Kincs utca handled only the mailing of packages. The second floor was taken up by the Newsprint Department (Királypostai), post office boxes, mailmen's distribution department, and offices. The third and fourth floors were occupied by the automatic telephone exchange system, telegraph exchange, and offices.
- (58) Police Station. A three-story "U"-shaped building, it was formerly the Tisza Hotel (Tisza Szálló), which was occupied by the AVH during 1950 - 1951. The AVH was replaced by the police station. Its main entrance was on Vaszary utca. The following departments were located here: motor vehicle registration, issuance of driver's licenses, traffic police (Közlekedési Rendőrség), traffic violations department, and criminal department (Bűncselekményi Rendőrség). About 150 policemen were attached to this station.
- (59) Halász Sports Club. It occupied the first floor of a two-story building.
- (60) Apartment house. It was still under construction in August 1955. It was a "U"-shaped building, its two wings were three stories high and its center part four stories high. It was of brick construction with a reinforced-concrete foundation and a tiled gable roof. The center section faced on Londoni Körút, and measured about 100 meters long by 15 meters wide. Its wings were about 40 to 50 meters long and about 15 meters wide. This building was supposedly equipped with central heating, running water, gas and electric utilities. It was built by the 65/1 State Construction Enterprise (65/1 Állami Építő Vállalat). According to newspapers this apartment house, plus one other, Point (61), were supposed to contain 200 apartments.

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- (61) Apartment house. Completed in August 1955, it was a "U"-shaped brick building with a reinforced-concrete foundation and a tiled gable roof. Its center section faced Béro Jásika utca, and measured about 50 x 20 x 15 meters. Its southern wing was about 20 x 14 x 15 meters, its northern about 15 x 14 x 15 meters. [redacted] these apartments were given only to Stakhanovite workers, CP members etc.
- (62) Szeged Hemp Factory (Szegedi Kendergyár). An old factory, it manufactured flour bags, tent material, water hoses for fire fighting equipment, etc. About 800 employees, 75 per cent. of whom were women, worked in three shifts. Raw material and finished products were delivered by truck. [redacted] this installation operated its 7 trucks in conjunction with the installation at Point (96). Sources had no information concerning the management of these two installations. They thought that raw materials were brought from the USSR, while finished products were generally delivered to Budapest.
- (63) Szeged Bread Factory (Szegedi Kenyérgyár). A single-story brick building with a tiled gable roof, it measured about 15 x 6 to 7 x 3 to 3.5 meters.
- (64) Prison. A two-story building located on Béke utca - therefore referred to as Békei Prison - it was formerly a military prison.
- (65) Auto Repair Shop # 11. Located on Tolbuchin Sugárút # 11 (formerly Kálvária utca #11), it was formerly privately owned. It consisted of three single-story buildings. There were about 60 employees. József SÁNYAI [redacted] was the manager.
- (66) Masonry (Kőfaragó Üzem). Formerly the "Fischer" masonry, there were 20 to 25 employees working here.
- (67) Bakery. It contained four ovens heated by wood and coal, employed about 10 people, and was located in a basement.
- (68) Public telephone booth. Same as Point (1), located on Dugonics Tér.
- (69) District library (Járai Könyvtár). A state-owned district library located on the first floor of a three-story apartment building at Szatmán Korut # 52. Monthly membership fees were two forints for adults and one forint for children.
- (70) University library (Egyetemi Könyvtár). A three-story brick building with a tiled gable roof, it measured about 60 x 40 x 24 meters. Many offices and a large hall called "Aula", where the university held its celebrations, dances, balls, etc., were located in this building.
- (71) Cooperative for the Manufacture and Repair of Medical Instruments (Orvosi Műszer Készítő és Javító Kisipari Termelő Szövetkezetet). Located in a single story building, its floor space measured about 25 x 10 meters. It produced small instruments like pliers, scissors, etc.,

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mostly for dentistry.

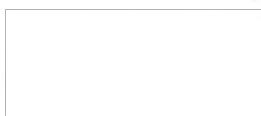
- (72) Officers' Club. A two-story building, the first floor comprised a dance hall used for movie and theater performances, one day-room, an office, and a toilet. The second floor had a buffet room, a dining room with a seating capacity of about 200, and a game room. The manager was always an army officer. A Lt. GYORFI was the manager during 1954. There were two entrances, one on Orozslán utca and one on Aradi utca.
- (73) Post Office and Police Station. A two-story brick building with a tiled gable roof, it was located on the corner of Ráday utca and Torontál Tér. The police station was called Ujazsaged Station (Ujazsagedi Orszoba). Its entrance was on Torontál Tér. The post office entrance was located on Ráday utca. The post office and the police station were located on the first floor, while the second floor was inhabited by post office employees or police officials.
- (74) Public telephone booth. Same as Point (1), located in front of Népkert utca # 1.
- (75) Communist Party building. The Ujazsaged CP building was a single-story brick building with a tiled gable roof, measured about 10 x 10 x 3 to 3.5 meters. It was formerly a privately owned villa. It was never guarded, only district meetings and celebrations were held here.
- (76) Plywood and wooden box factory (Falemes és Láda gyár). A fairly large installation, it manufactured wooden boxes, cross bars, and parquets.
- (77) Noodle factory (Tészta Gyár). Formerly the "Gargyan Tészta Gyár", it was a two-story "L"-shaped brick building with a flat concrete roof. Machinery occupied the second floor. It employed 40 people before 1948. Its former proprietor was employed in 1955 as a laborer in a bakery.
- (78) Szeged Military Recruiting Center (Szegedi Honvéd Kiegészítő Parancsnokság).⁶
- (79) Hungarian Voluntary Defense Association's Szeged Aero Club (MHOSZ Szegedi Repülő Clubja). Formerly MRSZ - Hungarian Aero Club - it was located on the first floor of a two-story apartment building at Zássló utca # 2. This location was formerly the KURBUS Dancing School ("KURBUS" Tánciskola). It comprised a large club room, office, check-room, and toilet. The aero club also had a library and a class room on the second floor.
- (80) Hungarian Voluntary Defense Association (Magyar Önkéntes Honvédelmi Szövetség - MHOSZ). Formerly the Hungarian Freedom Fighters' Association (Magyar Szabadság Harcosok Szövetsége - MSZHOSZ) - it was an "L"-shaped single-story brick building with tiled gable roof. The building measured about 15 x 10 x 6 meters. A motorcycle garage and a repair

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shop were located in the basement. Another repair shop in the yard measured about 8 x 6 x 3 meters.

- (81) Donsza György Géphocsaüz Laktanya (Donsza György Motor Vehicle Caserne)⁶.
- (82) Matravadász Laktanya (Border Guard Caserne)⁶.
- (83) Tisza Shoe Factory (Tisza Cipő Gyár). A two-story, square, brick building with a tiled gable roof and a courtyard lined with concrete tile; it was located on Mosskval Körút. About 300 employees, many of whom were women, worked here in two shifts. Its north and south wings measured about 40 meters long by 8 meters wide, while its east and west wings were about 25 meters long by 10 meters wide.
- (84) Paprika mill. A single-story building about 15 x 10 x 4 meters, milling only paprika; it employed about five or six people.
- (85) New apartment houses. These four-story brick buildings, covered with tiled gable roofs, were constructed during 1950 to 1951. Called the Farago Street Apartments (Faragó Utcai Műházak), they were equipped with central heating, bath rooms, gas, and electricity.
- (86) Hungarian State Railroad Alsóváros Cultural Home (Alsóváros Kulturothon - MAV). The MAV Cultural Home was located here in a two-story brick building. Military conscriptions were held every year in August and November.⁵
- (87) Tisza Mill (Tisza Malom). A flour mill about four stories high, measuring about 50 to 60 x 30 x 20 meters; it was the largest in Szeged.
- (88) AAA Caserne (Légvédelmi Tüzér Laktanya).⁶
- (89) Community slaughterhouse. The only slaughterhouse in Szeged. It had cold-storage and deep-freeze warehouses, and an ice plant which produced ice for distribution throughout Szeged. There was also another small ice plant in Szeged with about 15 employees. The slaughterhouse employed about 300 workers. A single European-standard-gauge railroad track connected the slaughterhouse with the maralling yards, Point (100).
- (90) Post office. The Alsóváros post office was located here in a single story building.
- (91) Police station. Located here in a single-story building.
- (92) Engineer caserna (Utáss Laktanya). Located on Bém utca, formerly Róka utca.⁶

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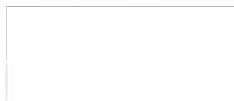
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- (93) Szeged Main Railroad Station (Szeged Nagyállomás). The main station building was a large three-story building covered with a tiled gable roof. On the first floor were located two ticket windows, three baggage windows, baggage room, cultural room, and offices. On the second floor there was a restaurant, waiting rooms, barber shop, and offices. On the third floor was an apartment for the station master and about nine single bedrooms for transient railroad employees- the fee was 2 forints per night- plus bath rooms, and offices. The main station building measured about 100 x 20 x 15 to 18 meters. There were two warehouses located south of the main station building. Six or seven European-gauge railroad tracks ran parallel to the main station building. The tracks were built on a dike, on the same level as the second story of the main station building, and were about 1,500 meters long. There were no underpasses or overpasses in the station. About 30 trains used this station daily.
- (94) Paprika Mill and Exchange (Paprika Beválté). Located here were two concrete-framed driers measuring about 40 x 20 x 15 meters. Farmers and peasants exchanged their raw products here for finished goods. Obligatory deliveries of paprika were also brought here.
- (95) Szeged Freight Railroad Station. About eight standard-European-gauge railroad tracks, spaced about six meters apart, and lined with red bricks, ran through this station. There were two long warehouses here with leading ramps on each side. The warehouses were of wooden-frame construction on concrete foundations and each measured about 200 meters long by about 10 meters wide. Many other small warehouses were located in the area.
- (96) Ujsegged Hemp and Linen Weaving Factory (Ujseggedi Kender és Lencsővű Gyár). This was an old factory which had its own electric power plant, although it was also connected to community power lines. This power plant was utilized in case of emergency not only for the plant itself but also for the city. There were about 1,200 employees, mostly women, working at this plant. Some sections worked three shifts while others worked two. The factory produced linen cloth, textile fabrics, tent material, etc.
- (97) Ujsegged Railroad Station. This was a small station with about four standard-European-gauge railroad tracks. There was very little traffic. Trains left regularly for MAKS (N 46-13, E 20-29) and VERESHÁZA (N 46-10, E 20-07). An AVE border-guard station here supplied 2-man patrols for each train traveling in border areas. Passengers were transported between here and the Main railroad station of Szeged by bus.
- (98) Little Railroad Station (Kis Vasúti Állomás). A narrow-gauge line - the tracks were about 98 cm. wide - extended from here to PUSZTAMERGES (N 46-20, E 19-41), about 30 km. southwest-west of Szeged, and to VÁROS TANYA (N 46-11, E 19-47), about 30 to 35 km. west of Szeged.

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The station consisted of a small two-story station building and about five railroad tracks. There was heavy freight traffic on this line during the summer when fruits and vegetables were brought from neighboring areas to Szeged.

- (99) GóngyGlog Enterprise (GóngyGlog Vallalat). A wooden box factory preparing boxes for the transporting of fresh fruits and vegetables. It employed about 15 people.
- (100) Szeged Marshalling Yard (Rondeső Pályaudvar). One two-story building served as the station building with a smaller building located nearby. The yard had one round-house with about eight to nine tracks, and a turn-table. There was a total of about 25 standard-European-gauge railroad tracks in the yard.

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Enclosure: Overlay of a Non-Standard City Plan of Szeged

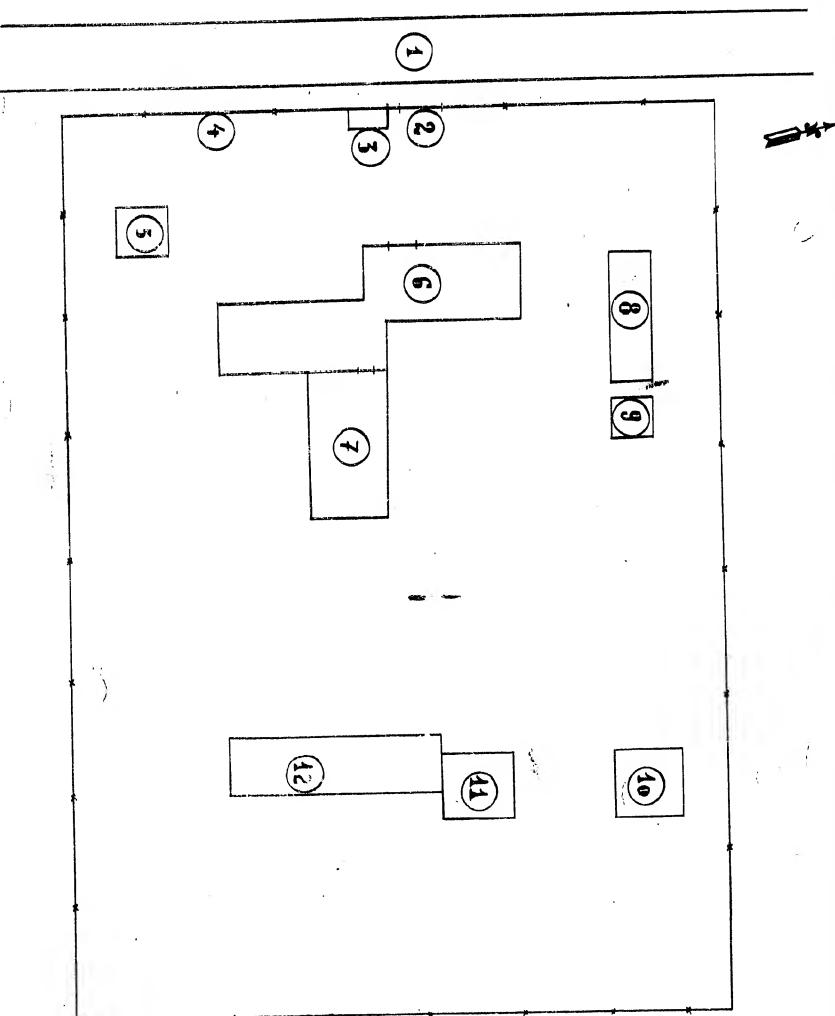
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FIGURE 1 - [redacted] sketch of the Textile Industrial Technical School

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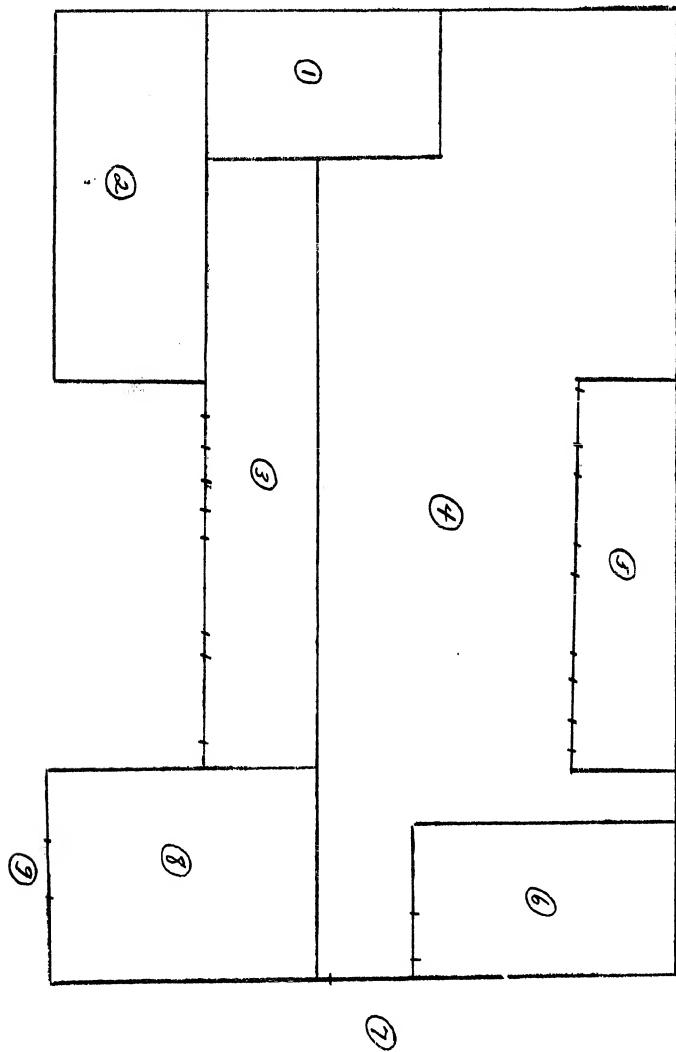
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FIGURE 2 -  Sketch of the Szeged Fire Department

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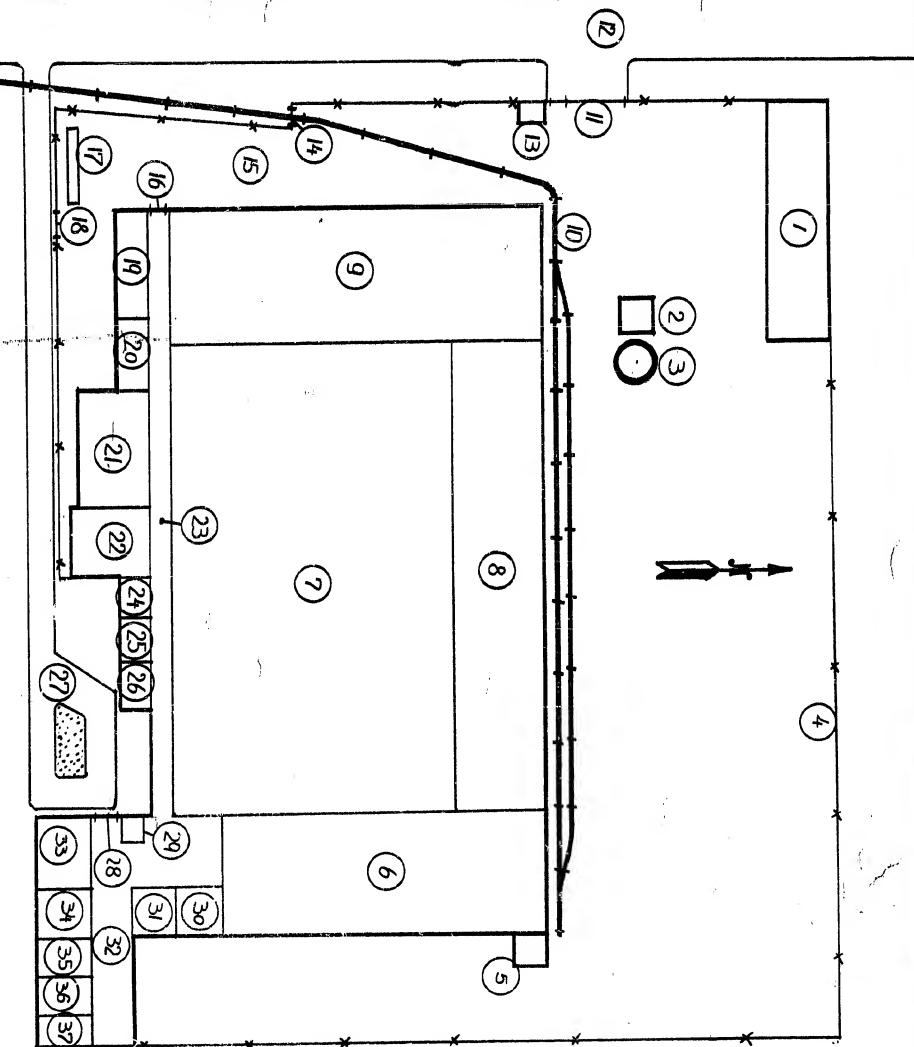


Figure 3:

Sketch of the Textile Combine

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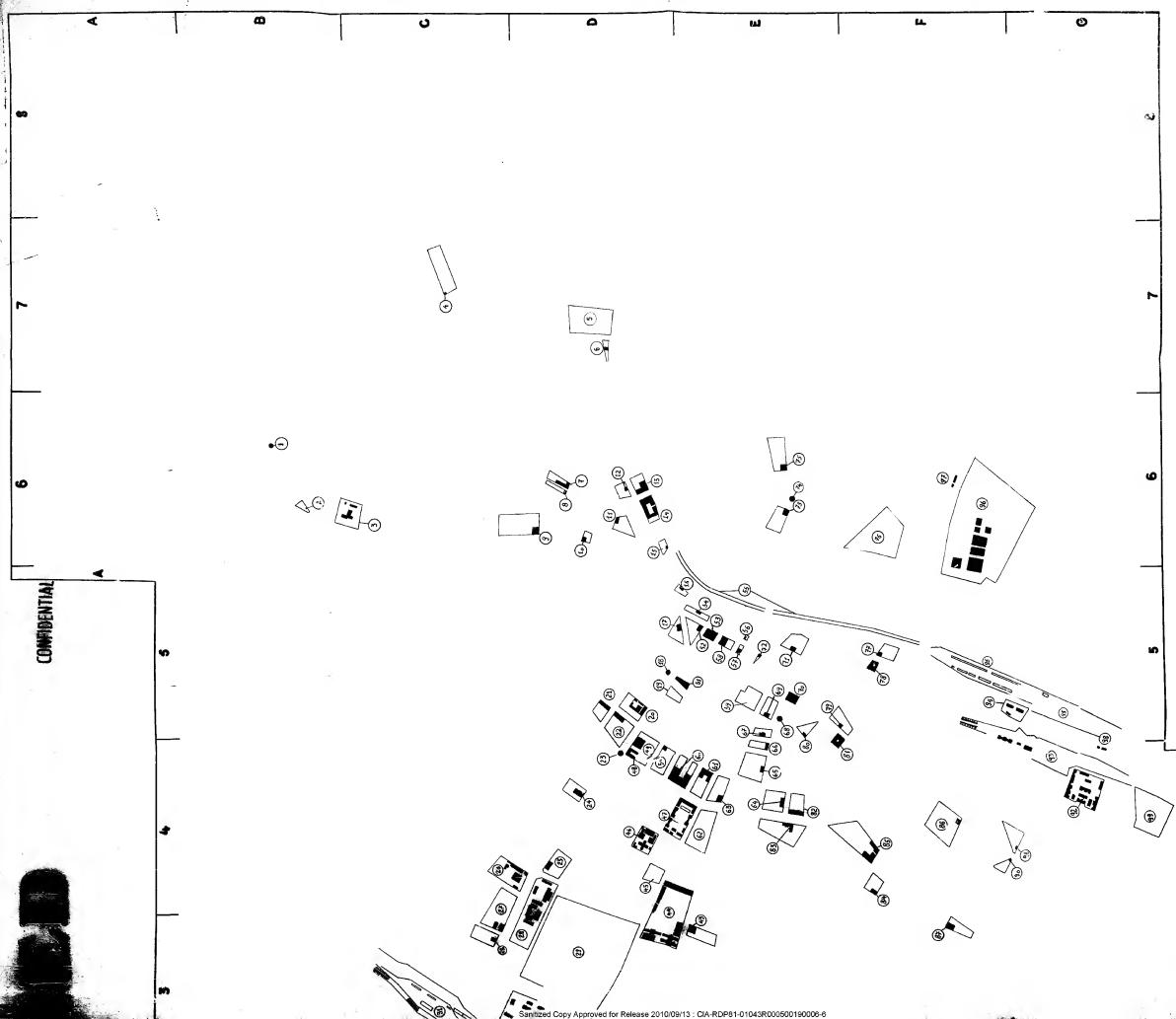
Exhibit A

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